

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. D. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1862. { NO. 51.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEORGE W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL,
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water Street,
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon, and other Country Produce.

November 23, 1860. 17—

WALKER'S MEATERS,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Boxes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Laundry Goods, &c., &c., can be had at Walker's.

The attention of Physicians and especially to the trade of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

November 25, 1860.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and Market Streets, immediately opposite SWAN's old stand WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PAINT BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c., &c.

No. 10, Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase

in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nut Land.

Also, a small tract of viney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are in a

state of great beauty, and contain a large quantity of season trees, the very best for boiling salt and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

DURE WHITE LEAD,

White Glass Zinc;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole

and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Broughton & Chemist.

Educational.

CLOVIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION of Clinton Female Institute will commence on the 1st of September, thorough and efficient education will be given in all the branches of Domestic Science and French Education.

In consequence of the advances in provisions, the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per session (21 weeks.)

For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the Principals.

Aug. 7th, 1862. L. C. GRAYES. 60 2m

HISTORICAL LIBRARY ACADEMY.

THE TWENTIETH AND LAST YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 1st. Charges begin with the month in which the students enter. For circulars containing full information, addressee Maj. W. M. GORDON, Hillsboro, N. C.

June 12th, 1862. 42 3m*

From the Lord on Post, (government organ) July 16.

The Princesses of Orleans' American Soldiers.—What England thinks of Their Service.

The two young Princes of the House of Orleans have abandoned the military service on which they had entered under the federal government, and will again quietly settle down in the peace and privacy of their own home. Why, in so few people will be inclined to ask, did they take service under the federal government at all?—what motives could have prompted them to such a step?—what bonds did they hope to derive from it?—Whatever reputation for youthful spirit and enterprise they might have expected to secure by joining in a foreign quarrel will scarcely counterbalance the peculiarly ungrateful and un-bivalvular manner in which they hastily returned to their sheaths the swords which it would have been wiser never to have drawn.

The part taken by the young Orleans Princes in the American contest was from the very first a great mistake. We can easily gather into the facts by which young, high-spirited and ambitious youths would be induced to seize the first opportunity of showing to the world their personal value in the readiness to do and risk in a public cause, they are not unworthy of their illustrious lineage; and to show the whole world that the blood of Henry IV, and of Condé flowed in their veins. We can likewise easily imagine some possible case in which the had the former United States of America found themselves engaged in hostility with a foreign power, it might have been both politic and graceful in the French Princes to have fought under the flag of the Union. With the traditions of the first establishment of America Europe deems it inexplicable the part played by most distinguished Frenchmen, and the French government itself, in that eventful contest. It could therefore have excited no surprise, in the event of such a hypothetical case being realized, the young Orleans Prince, from the natural wish to keep prominent before the whole world their personal energy and enterprise, had voluntarily incurred the risk and toil of one or more campaigns. But the case is widely different when, as they have just done, they needlessly and most injudiciously side with one of the combatants in a purely civil strife. To take an active part in the civil contest of another country, to become entangled in its trials and fates of a foreign people, is at all times and for almost all classes of individuals a cause greatly to be deprecated. It is not without its drawbacks, even when a mere private gentleman, actuated by all generous sympathies, sides under the command of a Garibaldi. But for Princes of the House of Orleans to have run into the thick of the American's strife, and there boldly to combat with the Federalists against the Confederates, or with the Confederates against the Federalists, appears to us a step deficient in all the qualities of common worldly tact and prudence. It ought surely to have been the first object of the advisers and guardians of these young Princes to see that, in thus exposing their lives, they did so for some great, clearly defined and glorious cause; that their participation in such a cause should bring with it a certain increase of political, not less than of moral weight; and that, whether the side on which they fought should be victorious or vanquished, the world would always be interested in their personal reputation and augmented political prestige. In what way it can be said that these results have been secured by the part taken by the Orleans Princes in the civil contest on the other side of the Atlantic? Has their presence in the Federal camp given additional strength to the hopes of their participants or to the interest of their own family? They have it may be further asked, brought any strength to the Federal Government in whose ranks they have served? Have the interests of the House of Bourbon been so inseparably associated with the political and commercial tendencies of the Northern as opposed to those of the Southern States, that the young Princes of that house were justified in gratitously provoking the ill will of the Confederate Government by joining the ranks of its opponents?—Has it conferred any service on the government at Washington? May it not, on the contrary, rather facilitate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, that two Bourbon Princes have ostentatiously been fighting under the Generals of President Lincoln. It, however, it exhibited a want of political tact and foresight in the young Orleans Princes ever to have joined the Federal ranks at all, still more in the want of foresight in the condition in which they have now quitted them. Whether it was wise or foolish in them to have taken such a course may be a fair subject of discussion. But once there, they certainly would have every right upon their side to demand that the Federal camp at the very moment when forces were frowning most sternly on its arms, at present these whole conduct appears equally foolish and futile. They seem to have engaged in the transatlantic contest with no more definite result than a mystical French potentate of

General Orders, No. 1.

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Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, having been assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in the territory extending from Derry's Bluff to Wilmington, N. C., issued the following address to his late division on taking his departure:

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

The news by telegraph since our Saturday's issue is of a highly interesting nature, decided so if the reports from Missouri and Arkansas is hereafter confirmed. Thirty thousand Partisan Rangers in Missouri are likely to do something of value for the country, and we trust we shall hear still more favorable news from that quarter in a few days.

"Stonewall" Jackson has met Pope, the notorious Federal General, who had arrested a number of private citizens as hostages. Pope has been driven back, with a heavy loss, including one Brigadier General—Prince and 29 others. We have no further particulars yet. The fight took place on Saturday last, at or near Southwestern Mountain, some ten or fifteen miles from Gordonsville, as well as we can make it out from the maps before us. This battle has been expected to take place for several days, and we hope it has been decisive, though we fear it is not as complete as we desired. Nevertheless it will have its effect, and produce another panic at the North.

From Arkansas the news is cheering, our forces are at work with effect, that is, if the telegrams tell the truth.

We regret the loss of the steamer Memphis, which vessel seems to have been captured by the Yankee cruisers. She had a cargo of cotton, from Chattanooga, which of course falls into the enemy's hands.

The capture of the Federal army of Eastern Tennessee has not been confirmed, though all accounts agree that our forces have had a fight near Tazewell, and that the enemy was driven from a strong position by assault.

From Malvern Hill.

An intelligent correspondent writing to us from near Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 9th, informs us that Sergt. E. C. Merritt, of Sampson county, was severely wounded in the skirmish at Malvern Hill on Wednesday last, and that Nedham Lynch, of Wayne county, was at the same time taken prisoner by the enemy. A horse was also killed at the same time. These were in the squadron commanded by Capt. W. J. Houston, of Deplin, who were on picket that day. Sergt. Merritt is a member of Capt. H. C. Co. I, and Mr. Lynch of Co. H, Capt. Raffin, which is now commanded by Thos. L. Vail. The squadron captured six Yankees. Merritt has a glance shot in the head, and his leg was broken. He is at the Moore Hospital, Richmond, doing well.

Our correspondent also requests us to state that the prisoners captured on the 30th June from Capts. Houston's and Raffin's companies, including Capt. Raffin himself, are now at Richmond, having been exchanged. They are all well.

Our correspondent adds that "the enemy captured Malvern Hill on Wednesday, and proceeded as we thought to invest it in great force—estimated at 40,000—but on the appearance of our army next morning in equal force, they forthwith evacuated, breaking down bridges, and felling trees in the roads behind them—What it means we are somewhat puzzled to tell, perhaps a reconnaissance in force, as it may have been a feint to divert troops from Richmond in view of an attack by Pope. The vandals seem yet to linger around the Hill, as one of the videttes was shot and wounded in the arm last night."

Election Returns.

We give below all the returns received at this office since our issue of Saturday last, where the vote of the whole county has been received:

Cumberland,.....	Johnston,.....	Vance,.....
313	339	939
McDowell,.....	.....	441
435	.....	2186
Edgecombe,.....	.....	564
469	.....	113
Columbus,.....	.....	238

The Legislature and Sheriffs.

The following gentlemen are known to have been elected to seats in the next Legislature of North Carolina:

Wake County.—Senate—Russ. Commons—H. W. Miller, Alford and Laws. High present Sheriff, re-elected without opposition.

Edgecombe.—Senate—Jesse H. Powell. Commons—David Cobb and Robert Bynum. Jos. Cobb, Sheriff. The vote of Wilson county has not been received, but we presume it will not alter the result.

Meclellanburg.—Senate—John A. Young. Commons—John L. Brown and E. C. Greer. Sheriff, R. M. White.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Senate—C. G. Wright. Commons—Jesse G. Shepard, McCormick and McDuffie.

Columbus.—Senate—J. W. Ellis has a majority of 285 in this county, Brunswick and Bladen to hear from. Commons—W. M. Baldwin. For Sheriff, L. Williamson.

Columbus County.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., August 9th, 1862.

Messrs. Fullon & Price, Wilmington, N. C.: Below I send you a list of votes cast in Columbus County and in the Camps, by voters from Z. B. Vance:

For GOVERNOR,.....	Johnston,.....	Z. B. Vance,.....
250	211	21
Camps,.....	.....	27

Moores County.

CARTHAGE, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1862.

Dear Sirs: I have received the official vote given in this county, including five of the eight companies in the army.

The vote is as follows, three Companies to hear from:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Vance,.....	Johnston,.....	924
Johnston,.....	RENTAL,.....	98
C. W. Wooley,.....	COMMONS,.....	647
Alex. Kelly,.....	.....	563
—Barrett,.....	.....	223
John Arnold,.....	.....	118
K. H. Worthy,.....	SHERIFF,.....	629
—Kenneedy,.....	.....	265
—Seawall,.....	.....	45
Morison,.....	.....	23

From Martin County.

The following is an extract from a business letter to the Editors of the *Journal*, dated Williamsston, Martin county, N. C., August 4th, 1862. It will give some idea of the "situation" in that section of the State:

WILLIAMSTON, August 4th, 1862.

Mr. EDITOR— * * * * I regret to have to add now that I am staying in the enemy's country, who come up occasionally and shell our village and country for their savage amusement without notice, after which the pillars of society and even violate negro women. The last raid of this kind was on the 31st ult., which drove precipitately from their homes women, children and sick, who were overtaken by a heavy rain that wet each perfectly before they arrived at a place of safety. Yet from these lower counties some of the best of troops were engaged before Richmond for days, and who met with fearful losses. We have a cavalry company here for some weeks, which with citizen did nobly at the Rainbow Banks, and on the 9th ult., we had additional artillery to arrive, which gave us all high hopes that they came to drive the vandals from our river, and take the towns of Plymouth and Washington county; then to have freed the town of Washington, which we thought easy to do, but nothing was done, and they dispersed after a day or two's different localities. * * * *

The FAYETTEVILLE Observer re-published and misrepresents a good many old things, but it does not give that name—the name of the prominent politicians of the *Journal*'s party, that it charged this summer with being in league with Lincoln.

THE Richmond papers of Monday morning contain nothing further of the battle between "Stonewall" Jackson and Pope. The following from the *Enquirer* seems to conflict somewhat with the telegraphic report published in the same paper, as to the place where the battle took place, though it is likely the article was written previous to receiving the telegraphic account. The *Enquirer* says:

The ball was opened on Saturday morning, at Mitchel's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Rail road, by a spirited engagement between a small a small number of Jackson's army and a similar force of the enemy, which ended in the utter rout of the latter, with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the prisoners were Brigadier General Prince and some twenty-nine minor commissioners officers and the private captured numbered some three hundred and thirty. The particulars of the engagement have not transpired. Intelligence from Gordonsville, on yesterday, informs us that lighting had commenced in earnest about that point, at an early hour, and that Jackson was making the attack, advancing upon the enemy from three different bases. The arrangement for the conflict were considered admirable, and inspiring us with entire confidence as to the success of the Confederate arms. The name of Jackson is already wreathed with undying laurels, and we wait with impatient anticipations of again uniting in the popular exultation which his deeds heretofore have always produced.

WATERMELON SYRUP.—Mrs. MARY FORMY, of Brunswick county, has sent to our office a small bottle of syrup, made from the juice of the watermelon. Its flavor is superior to that of the N. Orleans syrup. We know nothing of the process of manufacture, and hope Mrs. F. will cause to have forwarded to us for publication the receipt for making the syrup, and the yield per pound of juice, in order that others who have watermelons unmarketable to market, may be induced to make similar experiments.

SINCE PRESIDENT DAVIS issued his order for holding all the Yankee officers thereafter captured by our forces as hostages, we see it stated that one of Pope's officers has absconded, and has been advertised, five cents reward being offered for his apprehension. If Pope values his officers in proportion to the reward, it would appear that they are not much force, and it may be that Pope wishes, ere this, all of his officers had been released before he fought against the Stonewall on Saturday last.

THE MACON TELEGRAPH says that a friend suggests as a remedy to some of the extortions of the time that a tax of fifty cents or more be levied on all net profits over ten per cent. of the capital invested—We would go further. We suggest that the government seize all over ten per cent. and appropriate the same to the payment of the War Tax. Congress will meet in about eight days more, and we trust some measure will be adopted to put a stop to the infamous practice of extortion going on throughout the Confederacy.

Thunder Storm.

Monday evening, we were visited with heavy thunder and lightning, and about half-past seven o'clock the peals were sharp and quick. We learn that two children of Mr. Wm. M. Hays, one of our printers, residing near the Railroad, and himself, were stunned—the children being knocked down but not injured.

A private named — Tyler, belonging to the Stroudton Artillery, from Virginia, stationed at Camp Hildrick, was struck about the same time, whilst passing in an open space near his camp, and instantly killed.

The rain coming down immediately afterwards, was quite refreshing. The atmosphere cooled down till it became quite comfortable in comparison to what it had been during the day, the mercury having reached 96 at one o'clock. To-day the thermometer at 12 o'clock stands at 92.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for July has just come to hand. It contains an article entitled "Standard of Moral Character in Teachers,"—by Miss Martha Anderson, of Orange County—Premium Essay, which will no doubt be read with interest by those for whom it is intended.

Editor Registe.—Sir: In a recent issue of your journal I noticed an article copied from the Montgomery Advertiser, concerning the capture of General Holmes by General Holmes to the Department of this Mississippi. Among other unfounded charges made by that article is one, that Gen. Holmes was in command of the forces of North Carolina when the town of Newbern was taken by the Yankees. Editor Registe.—Sir: Will you call the attention of the Montgomery Advertiser to a second examination of the historical record of this war? We will see that when Burnside occupied Newbern, N. C., Gen. Holmes was commanding the Department of North Carolina, and that he was not in command in the State when Newbern fell:

From the Knoxville Register.

The MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER on Gen. Holmes. Well all the information of our intelligence is to the communication below. We copied the article from the Advertiser as a matter of justice to the gallant Price, and not with any thought of injustice done to Gen. Holmes, in regard to whose military history we confess we were not more enlightened than the Advertiser. We have no doubt that the government is fully aware of the conduct of Gen. Holmes.

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From the Petersburg Express.
Returned South.

The Enlistments in the North—A Note from a Yankee Correspondent.

A Yankee correspondent, writing from Harrison's Landing, July 28th, thus speaks of the "urgent necessity of immediate action" on the whole of Lincoln:

"I am fast becoming a discontented, and am getting thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of the whole North at this time, with the slow, dilatory manner in which it regards the call for troops, now, when they are necessary, absolutely necessary, for the salvation of our cause. The leaders seem to be obstinately blind to the real exigencies of the case, and content to stumble along in the slow process of voluntary enlistment, while the bounties offered to volunteers stimulate them only to hold back for the higher price to-morrow's bidder may offer. The whole system is radically bad."

In the first place, it interposes rather than promotes enlistment; and, in the second place, it is a great injustice to all who have been in service during the whole campaign, and who enlisted without any such inducement, and these men feel it as such, and the consequence will inevitably be a feeling of jealousy and discontent, which will tend more than anything to demoralize the army."

"No! there is another, a surer and better way; one which will cost the country less and give us a better man of men, sooner, and that is drafting. Sooner or later we must come to it, and the sooner the better."

"We ought to have five hundred thousand men raised by a general draft, equipped at once, and sent to camps of instruction; three hundred thousand sent into the field as soon as they can be fitted for it, and the remaining two hundred thousand kept drilling, ready to reinforce them at any moment. The old regiments in the field should be filled up to their maximum strength first, and then new regiments organized, for which the officers should be chosen with far greater discrimination than was exercised in filling up the first regiments sent out, for in most of these very great changes had to be made before they were in anything like a state of efficiency. There is no use in shutting our eyes any longer to the real facts of this war."

"If we don't overcome them, and that soon, they will most certainly overcome us, either by arms, for they undoubtedly have in the field a very large force, or by means of foreign intervention. It seems a ridiculous and humiliating spectacle that a country possessing such resources in men and means, should suffer for the want of troops to fight her own battles, while the South, with far inferior numbers, should be able to bring into the field armies large enough to almost crush ours. These views are not my own alone; they are shared by all who appreciate the necessity of immediate reinforcements to our army, and I am glad to see at last gaining some ground, although too slowly, in the North. All who can't themselves come can, at least do something to hasten on a proper consideration of this most weighty matter. It is perfectly nonsensical to glory in the idea of our army being a *volunteer* army, when men are brought up to it. It has already actually ceased to be so, and is the honest and more effective policy to *draft* at once."

Mr. Witherspoon has kindly furnished us with the following:

"The North Carolinian now confined as prisoners

at Newbern, N. C.,

Capt. Est. Col. 33 Inf. 2d Regt.

Sgt. M. D. Lowe, Major, 25th N. C.

Capt. G. L. Lane, Capt. 1st Inf. 2d Regt.

Capt. W. C. Morris, Capt. 25th N. C.

Capt. G. B. Johnston, Capt. 28th N. C.

Capt. T. W. Brown, Capt. 18th N. C.

Capt. W. H. Moore, Capt. 2d Inf. 2d Regt.

Capt. J. P. Harting, Capt. 37th N. C.

Capt. J. W. Vinton, Capt. 33d Inf. 2d Regt.

Capt. W. H. Smith, Capt. 2d Inf. 2d Regt.

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Capt.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM CAMPS.

FORT ST. PHILIP, Aug. 8th, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE.—We have the returns of the election of Company C 4th Regt. N. C. Troops from Beaufort County, for Governor and members of the Legislature:

FOR GOVERNOR.	FOR SENATE.
William Johnson, ... 13	J. W. Vance, ... 00
William B. Rodman, ... 13	E. J. Warren, ... 00
P. S. Donnell, ... 13	FOR COMMONS.
Capt. W. T. Marsh, ... 13	J. Samuel Winsley, ... 14
William B. Campbell, ... 13	FOR SHERIFF.

L.

HEADQUARTERS, 43D N. C. T.

Dunn's Farm, near Petersburg, Aug. 4, 1862.

The vote in our camp was 161 for Johnston and 4 for Vance. Johnston beat him almost double. The Regt. was on picket duty near (by Point), without tents or coverings, and we were compelled to sleep along the road, a considerable tick list, who didn't vote.

In the circumstances you perceive the whole small. You will please give an insertion of the circumstances under which a small a voter was polled.

In base, you s. &c.

By a recent arrival at a Confederate port we have Nassau dates to the 30th ult. By the same medium we learn that the steamer "Orto" (this is the exact spelling) will be seized and detained as a Confederate's War vessel was released on last Friday.

The Federal cruisers capture vessels bound to Nassau under English colors within sight of land on the plan that they have run, are going to run, or have goods that are designed to run the blockade. We confess to a good deal of surprise at learning the extent and character of the outrages to which the once proud mistress of the seas has submitted at the hands of Lincoln's arm'd vessels.

Nassau is a "secess" port—the very negroes go for the Confederacy—for the business of "running the blockade" from that port has given it a start which it never had before, and there too, the price of provisions has gone up largely on account of the unprecedented number of vessel's calling for supplies, especially in the way of vegetables. The Yankees will let nothing be shipped from any Northern port except on the steer giving bond that it is not, in any event, to be carried to any port in the Confederate States. Even goods brought by the Cunard steamers to New York can only be re-shipped on the same conditions.

It must be confessed that the British colonial press is rather un-original. Editorial there seems to be none. The American civil war, directly or indirectly is the topic which, in one way or another, fills the columns of the Nassau press. The battles before Richmond had been heard from and rejoiced over almost as much in Nassau as in the Southern States.

We notice in the Nassau *Guardian* of the 30th ult., the arrival of the steamer *Lodona* from Hull, via Bermuda, with an escort to H. Adderly & Co. Also the schooner *Louisa* from Charleston, S. C., to the same with turpentine. The steamer *Minho* cleared on the 28th ult. for St. John's N. B., with an escort to H. Adderly & Co.,—which we suppose means John Fraser & Co. [The Lodos has been destroyed by the blockaders off Tybee.]

We cut the following from the *Nassau Advertiser* of the 30th ult., in regard to the capture of British vessels in British waters, on suspicion of carrying contraband of war:

THE FEDERAL SHIP "ADIRONDACK"—This ship sailed from here to-day. She called under sealed orders from New York for the waters, and understand that the Federal Government has deeply interested other vessels for the same destination. A few strange vessels in chase and firing upon the British steamer *Horizon* within a mile and a half or two miles of our harbour. We understand that Captain *Ganevord* asserts his right to capture vessels suspected of carrying contraband of war within three miles of any coast.

No doubt the Home Government will be placed in a position of advantage connected with this case, by an opportunity to show that the simple satisfaction will be demanded from the Federal Government for this apparently wrong'act of its servants.

We notice in the *Nassau Advertiser* of the 19th ult., pretty long quotations from the telegraphic and editorial columns of the *Wilmington Journal*, in reference to the six days fight near Richmond. This informs us that a fact that a small vessel which carried out a file from a port in this State must have arrived safe.

By the way, in these strange times we are struck with the quietude of the following announcement:

We are happy to state that we are constantly adding largely to our circulation lists. Since the 1st of June last, we have added 1,000 new subscribers. This is an encouragement to us to persevere in our endeavours to make our sheet attractive. We shall be glad to be enabled to state in another six or eight weeks that we have received the names of eighteen or twenty more. This is the right paper for our Advertising friends to patronize.

Eighty new subscribers in six or eight weeks would look to us as less than nothing. That many added or subtracted in a forenoon would certainly not be thought of.

The telegraph to-day brings stirring news. It is not only "important if true," but it is good—very good, and looks better than any we have yet seen. It opens up a vista—dun it is true, but still a vista through which we can look forward to something like peace. A small ray of light begins to penetrate. The moral effect of the battles before Richmond has been stunning and depressing at the North. There has been no rebound like there was after the stampede at Macassar. If there be truth in the report of Seward's express wish to resign, and there does seem to be some truth in it, for it keeps coming, then indeed does it show that the wily Secretary sees breakers ahead, and is anxious to escape anticipated complications.

If again the reported capture of the Federal army of East Tennessee be confirmed, it will be another blow that will cause the wildest war at the North to stop and consider. It will have an effect in the West and Southwest difficult to measure or estimate. It will encourage our people and disconcert the enemy. This will be only its moral effect. Physically it is a heavy loss to the enemy.

Let us take courage from all these things and others. The tide which set so hard against us in the spring has at last turned good fashion in our favour. We have now better armies and better arms and more of them than ever we had before, and with God's blessing it does not seem unnatural nor imprudent to hope that the Secretaries see breakers ahead, and is anxious to escape anticipated complications.

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It will take some time to ascertain the character of the Legislature, and perhaps even when people think they know it, they may be deceived when it meets.

We have not a sufficient number of returns to decide the question of the election, but we must admit that the complexion of those received so far would seem to indicate the very probable election of Col. Vance.

In the present uncertainty about the final result it is too early to indulge in any remarks with reference to it, and perhaps the less of an exciting character included in at any time the better. We deprecated the canvass from the first, from its tendency to stir up strife and create divisions. We do not wish now to keep up the canvass after the election is over and thus add to that of which there has been only too much already. Let us accept the result whenever it may be with the trust that our hopes may be realized and our fears disappointed.

THE PEOPLE AT NASHVILLE are becoming quite restive on account of the course of the Federal war-vessels in seizing ships destined for their port. The *Advertiser* says a friend suggests that it should send its list of vessels arriving "Run the Blockade."

The Returns.
The vote in Bladen county stood—Governor, John. 319; Vance 281. Commons, J. W. Russ, 295; N. Kelly, 285. Melvin is re-elected Sheriff. In the senatorial district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, the election of J. W. Kelly's comis to be decided.

We have not received the vote of Columbus for Governor. N. L. Williamson is elected to the Commons, and Lewis Williamson Sheriff.

In Brunswick D. L. Russell is elected to the Commons, and Rufus Galloway Sheriff. Neither had any opposition.

We learn that Captain Malloy has pretty certainly been elected to the Senate from Richmond and Robeson, over Giles Leitch.

Vance obtained a majority of 201 in Fayetteville—Below will be found such other returns as we may receive before going to press.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—The following is the official vote of Sampson county:

Governor—Johnston, 666; Vance, 603. SENATE—C. T. Murphy, 518; Thos. L. Fallon, 507. COMMONS—Thos. H. Holmes, 663; Wm. Kirby, 734; Bizzell, 624. SHERIFF—Oates, 990; Frer, 112.

Our correspondent writes:

"Above you have the official returns from this (Samson) county. Capt. Owen Holmes' company not heard from."

It is reported that Wayne county has given a majority for Vance.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

Gov.	Sen.	Commons.	Sheriff.
Johnson,			
McNair,			
PRECENTS			
Johnson,			
McNair,			
Wilmington, ... 371	116	366	2-7 172 128
Confederate Point, ... 2	3	2	1 3
Masonboro, ... 4	89	8	1 5 2 12
Rocky Point, ... 29	22	25	11 3 25
South Washington, ... 55	14	49	7 65 37 31
Holly Shelter, ... 12	11	11	1 11 11
Upper Black River, ... 43	1 4	46	32 13 10
Moores Creek, ... 40	39	37	35 1 37
Long Creek, ... 63	59	53	14 49 89
Catawba, ... 21	17	15	10 5 17 1
Total, ... 1237 287 1023 885 564 484 1074-132			
VOTE IN CAMPA.			
Newkirk's Company, ... 59	37	33	25 9 12
McNair's	22	1	3 9 21 24
Ellis'	4	34	21 22 24
Bunting's	14	30	19 7 5 32
Humphreys'	15	24	19 5 21 24 8
Port St. Philip, ... 20	10	21	17 7 21
Zeta Island, ... 23	4	17	19 19 20
Co. E. Camp 1st Regt	15	15	14 14 4 4
... D. ... 2d	23	6	10 8 16 17
R. R. Co. ... 30	50	49	26 22 19 1
C. ... 1st	14	4	18 18 11
Cumming's Company, ... 22	1	13	14 14 18
C. S. 5th Regt	2	2	2 2
Alex. McRae's Com., ... 9	3	2	3 1
Co. A. 5th Regt	11	1	11 8 12 4 6
G. 5th Regt	5	2	2 2 8
Rankin's Company, ... 17	9	16	21 24 24
E. B. McRae's Co. 7th	7		
Grand Total, ... 1237 287 1023 885 564 484 1074-132			

W. V. will have the fifth number of "The Rebel," a neat daily paper published at Chattanooga, Tenn., by France M. Paul, at the rate of \$1 per month, no subscription required for a longer period than a month. Mr. Paul is a native of Anson county, in this State.

Again we have to feel the deepest depression, because that one of our few deafe hopes of doing something on our part has been destroyed. The ram Arkansas has followed the Merrimac-Virginia and all our other gun-boats, and is no more. Why do we keep up a Secretary of the Navy when we have no Navy? Why if we had a Navy should we keep Mr. Mallory at the head of the Navy?

The Arkansaw was fought well no doubt, but her machinery was poor and poorly put in her. She just gleamed misteriose-like along for a sufficient time to show how bright would look, and then sink so suddenly as to leave utter darkness upon the waters.

How the Northern papers will crow! They will represent this as a compensation for all their recent disasters. They will magnify it at home and they will extol it abroad. Well, it is a blow, but we are worse than we were before the Arkansaw made her mysterious appearance, for then she was regarded as a myth and nothing predicted upon her. Now she is gone, and the myth has gained nothing. But with everything under the control of the Secretary of the Navy there is a bunch of scoundrels, a squeak, a grand disappointment. The men fight well enough, but there is sure to be some failure—some miscalculation—something wrong with the machinery or the draft of water, or something. Would to the Lord that never had there been a Merrimac or a ram of any kind, unless we had a ram like the Arkansaw.

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